

SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

PUB 195 **6 Ed 1999** **LAST NM 1/02**

Page 102—Lines 3 to 15/R; read:

9.10 Skelleftehamn (Skelleftea), a large industrial harbor, is situated on the N side of Skelleftebukten. This harbor is the port for Skelleftea, a town standing on the N bank of the river, 8 miles NW.

Ice.—The port is usually closed by ice from the beginning of December to the middle of May.

Tides—Currents.—Ordinary HW and LW are about 0.5m above and below
(NIMA) 4/02

Page 102—Lines 24 to 51/R; read:

Depths—Limitations.—Most of the port facilities are situated on the shores of Kallholmsfjorden. This inlet lies between Nasdden, on the NE side, and a narrow peninsula formed by a line of connected former islands on the S side. The narrow peninsula projects 1.5 miles SE from the head of the bay and ends at Ronnskar.

The port may be approached from either E or SE through routes, which are shown on the chart. The approach from E, which is suitable for vessels with drafts up to 11m, is recommended, especially in poor visibility. The approach from SE can be used by vessels with drafts up to 7m.

The channel leading from E passes at least 1 mile clear of the fronting dangers. The channel leading from SE passes between Skotgronnan and the mainland.

The principal facilities at Skelleftehamn, on the N and W sides of Kallholmsfjorden, are described below.

The oil quay is 70m long and has a depth of 10.2m alongside. It can handle tankers up to 30,000 dwt, 185m in length, and 9.8m draft.

Siporexkajen, a cement berth, is 47m long and has a depth of 5.8m alongside. The channel leading to this berth is available to vessels with drafts up to 5.5m.

The general cargo quay is 375m long and has depths of 6.4 to 9m alongside. There are also two ro-ro berths with depths up to 9.3m alongside. Vessels up to 25,000 dwt, 160m in length, and 8.5m draft have been handled at this quay.

The principal facilities at Ronnskar, at the S end of Kallholmsfjorden, are described below.

North Quay is 580m long and provides five berths with depths of 5.7 to 13.4m alongside. Vessels up to 40,000 dwt, 200m in length, and 11m draft have been accommodated at this quay.

South Quay, a T-shaped pier with dolphins, provides a berth, 120m long, with a depth of 9m alongside.

The pier at Orviken has a berth, 75m long, with depths of 3.4 to 4.6m alongside. It is in poor condition and no longer used by commercial vessels.

Aspect.—Gasoren Light is shown from a prominent tower, 13m high, standing about 0.8 mile E of Ronnskar.

Sor-Olsgrundet Light, equipped with a racon, is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing about 1 mile S of Ronnskar.

Bureberget, a dark wooded hill, stands on the SW side of the bay, 4.5 miles SSW of Gasoren Light. It is 99m high and prominent from seaward. This hill slopes gradually on the S side and a radio mast, 32m high, is situated close SE of the summit.

Noppelberget rises 1.2 miles NNE of Skelleftea. This hill is bare, light gray, and rocky. It is 140m high and easily identified from the SE.

A conspicuous chimney, 145m high, and a prominent warehouse, 300m long, are situated on Ronnskar and may be seen from a considerable distance to seaward.

A conspicuous radio mast, 60m high, stands near Orviken about 3 miles W of Gasoren Light.

A church, a water tower, and a radio mast, which are all prominent, are situated at Skelleftehamn.

Pilotage.—A main pilot station is situated at Skelleftehamn. Pilots can be contacted on VHF channel 13 and board about 2.5 miles E of Gasoren Light. Requests for pilotage must be made through the VTS station at Lulea.

The pilotage area lies between a line bearing 152° from position 65°24'N, 21°49'E and latitude 64°03'N. Pilotage is compulsory within this area for the following:

(BA NP 20; BA NP 286) 4/02

Page 103—Lines 1 to 58/L; strike out.

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Page 103—Lines 1 to 6/R; strike out.

(NIMA) 4/02

Page 103—Lines 16 to 54/R; read:

and 4.5m draft and over.

Pilots for Pitea are also provided by this station and board about 5 miles E of Gasoren Light.

Anchorage.—The outer anchorage lies in position 64°40'N, 21°19'E and has depths of 11 to 26m.

9.11 The coast between the entrance to Skelleftehamn and Nygran (65°01'N., 21°42'E.), about 22 miles NNE, is well-wooded and fronted by numerous small islands, islets, rocks, and shoals.

Kagnashallan Light (64°45'N., 21°18'E.) is shown from a structure standing on the E extremity of Kagnaset. Kagnaset is an area that appears from E as a chain of sloping hills, high to the S, but steeper at the N end.

Finnhallan (64°47'N., 21°15'E.), standing on the N side of Kagnaset, rises above the cliffs and is wooded. Two above-water rocks lie at the foot of this prominent hill.

Armbagen (64°41'N., 21°26'E.), with a least depth of 8.5m, lies about 3 miles ENE of Gasoren Light and is marked by a buoy on the SE side. Villan, with a depth of 9.7m, lies about 1.7 miles N of Armbagen. Fordarvet, with a depth of 6m, lies about 4.5 miles N of Armbagen. It lies 3.2 miles offshore at the E end of the foul ground fronting Kagnashallan Light and is marked by a buoy. Utiken, with a depth of 10m, lies 3.5 miles NNE of Fordarvet and about 6 miles offshore.

PUB 195 (Continued)

The above four shoals form the outermost dangers along this part of the coast. Numerous shoal patches lie inside of these dangers and may best be seen on the chart.

Kagefjarden (64°49'N., 21°07'E.), an inlet situated SW of Ostnaset, is entered 5 miles NW of Kagnashallan Light.

Bergskaret (64°48'N., 21°07'E.), a partly-wooded islet, lies on the S side of the entrance to Kagefjarden, 6 miles NW of Kagnashallan Light. A sector light, which indicates the entrance route, is shown from a tower, 7m high, standing on this islet.

Kagehamn (Storkage) (64°50'N., 21°02'E.) (World Port Index No. 27090), a small port used for exporting timber, is situated on the S side of Kagefjarden.

Tides—Currents.—Strong S winds cause higher water levels and N winds cause lower water levels. The current in the entrance channel is not troublesome.

Ice.—The port is usually closed by ice from November to the middle of May.

Depths—Limitations.—Kagefjarden can be entered from the NE or ESE. A marina is situated at the former W quay at Kagehamn. The main E quay is 200m long and has a depth of 7.2m alongside. Two cross quays, 30m and 40m long, are situated at the ends of the main quay and have depths of 3.5 to 7.2m alongside. Vessels up to 8,000 dwt, 110m in length, and 6.7m draft can reach the harbor and berth alongside.

Pilotage.—Pilots are available from the station at Gasoren (Skelleftehamn) and must be ordered through VTS Lulea. Local knowledge is required.

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor in depths of 9 to 18m, clay, of the NW point of Bergskaret or in depths of 16 to 24m, sand, close NE of the islet.

9.12 Romelson (64°53'N., 21°17'E.), lying 6.3 miles NE of Bergskaret Light, is a high wooded island of dark appearance. It is tallest in the center and drops off toward the N end. The land behind this island has several mountain hillocks.

Hamnskaret, a small islet, lies about 0.5 mile off the middle of the E side of Romelson. A few trees and a white hut with a black roof stand on this islet.

Utkiken, with a least depth of 10m, lies about 6 miles SE of Romelson and is the outermost shoal in this vicinity.

Furuogrund (64°55'N., 21°14'E.), a former timber loading place, is situated 0.5 mile NW of Romelson. The small natural harbor is now only used by recreational craft. The channel leading to the harbor from SE is available to small craft with drafts up to 5.5m. Local knowledge is required.

Byske (64°57'N., 21°14'E.), a small craft harbor, is situated at the head of Byskefjarden, 2 miles N of Furuogrund. Vessels may obtain anchorage in a depth of 7m off the entrance to Byskefjardento. Local knowledge is required because of the shoals in the approaches.

A prominent church, with a white tower surmounted by a spire, stands in the town at Byske. A large warehouse and a conspicuous red saw-mill, with a chimney, are situated at Ytterstfors, on the W side of Byskefjarden.

Norra Degerberget, standing 9.5 miles NW of Byske, is 217m high and has a bare rocky crest. This hill is steep on the S

(BA NP 20)

4/02

Page 104—Lines 1 to 58/L; strike out.

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4/02

Page 104—Lines 1 to 42/R; strike out.

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4/02

Page 104—Lines 50 to 57/R; read:

Brannfors (65°01'N., 21°24'E.), a small craft harbor, is situated at the head of Abyfjarden, 6 miles NE of Byske. A channel, which is available to vessels with drafts up to 7.3m, leads through the numerous shoals lying in the approach. Local knowledge is required. There is a quay, 180m long, with depths of 2.7 to 4.6m alongside, but most of the wharves are derelict.

Selaxgrundet, with a depth of 8.8m, lies about 4.2 miles SE of the entrance to Abyfjarden and is the outermost shoal in this vicinity.

It is reported that a prominent radio mast, 60 high, stands about 3 miles NNE of Brannfors.

Ronnskar (65°02'N., 21°33'E.), an island lying 4 miles ENE of Brannfors, is wooded except at its SE end. A chapel, some buildings, and a beacon, 17m high, are situated on the SE part of this island.

Kinnbacksfiarden (65°03'N., 21°28'E.) is a good harbor of refuge lying close WNW of Ronnskar. Local knowledge is essential. A channel, available to vessels with draft up to 3.5m, leads from seaward to an anchorage with depths of 5 to 12m, mud and sand.

9.13 The approaches to the ports of Pitea and Lulea are encumbered by numerous islands, islets, rocks, and shoals, which may best be seen on the chart. Only the outermost dangers are described below.

Nygran Light (65°01'N., 21°42'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a prominent tower, 21m high, standing on a shoal about 7.5 miles E of Brannfors. The light tower has a helicopter landing platform and is floodlit.

Norstromsgrund Light (65°07'N., 22°19'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a prominent tower, 29m high, standing about 16.8 miles ENE of Nygran Light.

Norstromsgrund (65°10'N., 22°25'E.), an extensive shoal with a least known depth of 1.5m, lies with its shallowest part located about 4 miles NE of Norstromsgrund Light. Grytet, a detached shoal patch with a least depth of 6.4m, lies 2.3 miles NE of Norstromsgrund Light.

Rodkallen (65°19'N., 22°22'E.), one of the outermost islets in the approaches, lies 12.5 miles NNE of Norstromsgrund Light. It is mostly barren and fronted by foul ground.

Rodkallen Sodra Light (65°19'N., 22°22'E.) is shown from a yellow building, 18m high, standing on the S part of the islet. The framework tower of a former light is situated 0.4 mile NW of Rodkallen Sodra Light. It is 21m high and

PUB 195 (Continued)

prominent. A number of huts and a chapel stand between the two structures.

Borussiagrund Light (65°21'N., 22°16'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a prominent floodlit tower, 17m high, standing 3.5 miles NW of Rodkallen Light.

Simpgrund (64°58'N., 22°04'E.), an isolated shoal patch, lies about 10 miles ESE of Nygran Light. It has a least depth of 7m and is marked by buoys.

Falkensgrund (65°01'N., 22°41'E.), a detached shoal patch, lies about 11 miles SE of Norstromsgrund Light. It has a least depth of 9.4m and is marked by a buoy.

Svalansgrund (65°05'N., 22°38'E.), a detached shoal patch, lies about 5 miles NNW of Falkensgrund. It has a least depth of 7.9m and is marked by a buoy.

Edvardsklack (65°15'N., 22°34'E.), a shoal with a least depth of 4.6m, lies about 6.5 miles SE of Rodkallen Light.

Edvardsgrundet, a shoal with a least depth of 2.4m, and Marakallen, a shoal with rocks awash, lie about 2.5 miles NW and NE, respectively, of Edvardsklack.

Farstugrundet Light (65°20'N., 22°45'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a tower, 25m high, standing 9.5 miles E of Rodkallen Light.

Grillklippan (65°23'N., 22°31'E.), a small islet, lies about 6.5 miles WNW of Farstugrundet Light. A racon is situated on this islet.

Larsgrundet Light (65°28'N., 22°28'E.) is shown from a prominent tower, 18m high, standing on a small islet, 11 miles NW of Farstugrundet Light.

Kadetten (65°23'N., 22°41'E.), an isolated shoal with a least depth of 7.8m, lies about 4 miles NNW of Farstugrundet Light and is marked by a buoy.

Smaskaren (65°29'N., 22°44'E.), a small island, lies 9 miles N of Farstugrundet Light; a chapel stands on its SE end.

Kallen (65°28'N., 22°43'E.) is a moderately-high barren rock lying close S of Smaskaren. It can be easily identified up to a distance of 4 miles by vessels approaching from E.

Manshallorna and Bjaasshallen are two small above-water rocks lying, respectively, 0.6 mile E and 1.3 miles NE of Kallen.

Jacksgrundet, with a depth of 6.8m, and Vasterbotten, with a depth of 9.8m, are two isolated shoal patches lying, respectively, about 0.9 mile SE and 1.7 miles ESE of Kallen.

Uddskaret lies about 5 miles NNE of Kallen. A prominent chapel stands near the S end of this island.

Hollorsgrundet, an extensive shoal, lies 3.5 miles E of Uddskaret and has a least depth of 6.4m.

Caution.—Several areas, within which surveys are not complete and uncharted shoals may exist, lie in the inner approaches to Pitea and Lulea, and may best be seen on the chart.

Restricted areas, which may best be seen on the chart, lie within the inner approaches to Pitea and Lulea. See Pub. 140, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) North Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, North Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea for information and regulations pertaining to restricted areas and semi-restricted areas in Swedish waters.

(BA NP 20)

4/02

Page 105—Lines 1 to 55/L; strike out.
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4/02

Page 105—Lines 1 to 16/R; strike out.
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DISTANCES BETWEEN PORTS CORRECTIONS

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